



Transcatheter Occlusion of Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO)

State(s):

Idaho Montana Oregon Washington Other:

LOB(s):

Commercial Medicare Medicaid

Enterprise Policy

Clinical Guidelines are written when necessary to provide guidance to providers and members in order to outline and clarify coverage criteria in accordance with the terms of the Member's policy. This Clinical Guideline only applies to PacificSource Health Plans, PacificSource Community Health Plans, and PacificSource Community Solutions in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Because of the changing nature of medicine, this list is subject to revision and update without notice. This document is designed for informational purposes only and is not an authorization or contract. Coverage determination are made on a case-by-case basis and subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and exclusions of the Member's policy. Member policies differ in benefits and to the extent a conflict exists between the Clinical Guideline and the Member's policy, the Member's policy language shall control. Clinical Guidelines do not constitute medical advice nor guarantee coverage.

Background

The patent foramen ovale (PFO) is a small hole between the two upper chambers of the heart, the right and the left atrium. Patent foramen transcatheter repair is a procedure to fix this hole in the heart. Percutaneous or transcatheter PFO closure devices use catheter technology to access the heart and close the PFO without the need for open-heart surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass. Once in place, the device prevents blood, and potentially blood clots, from flowing between the heart's right and left atria.

Criteria

Commercial

Prior authorization is required.

PacificSource considers Transcatheter Closure of Patent Foramen Ovale by an FDA approved device medically necessary when **ALL** of the following conditions are met:

- Individual is 18 – 60 years of age;
- History of cryptogenic stroke; that both a cardiologist and neurologist believe to have been ischemic;
- PFO is needed to reduce the risk of recurrent stroke; due to failed conventional drug therapy (e.g., warfarin) or not a candidate for conventional drug therapy;
- Other causes of ischemic stroke have been ruled out including, but not limited to, carotid disease, hypercoagulable states or atrial fibrillation.

Medicaid

PacificSource Community Solutions follows Oregon Health Plan (OHP) per Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 410-120-1200 and 410-141-3820 to 3830 for coverage of Transcatheter Occlusion of Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO).

Medicare

PacificSource Medicare follows CMS guidelines and criteria. In the absence of CMS criteria, internal policy guidelines and evidence-based criteria, requests are reviewed on an individual basis for determination of coverage and medical necessity.

Experimental/Investigational/Unproven

PacificSource considers transcatheter closure of a patent foramen ovale for the prevention of stroke experimental, investigational or unproven when the criteria above are not met.

Coding Information

The following list of codes are for informational purposes only and may not be an all-inclusive list. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement.

93580 Percutaneous Transcatheter closure, Congenital Interatrial Communication W/Implant

C1817 Septal defect implant system, intracardiac

CPT® codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA).

HCPCS codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

Definitions

Cryptogenic stroke - a brain infarction not clearly attributable to a definite cardioembolism, large artery, atherosclerosis, or small artery disease despite extensive investigation.

References

American Academy of Neurology- Practice Advisory Update Summary: Patent Foramen Ovale and Secondary Stroke Prevention (2020, April, 29).

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Deng, W., Yin, S., McMullin, D., Elmariah, S., hung J., (2020, June 2) Residual Shunt After PFO Closure and Long-Term Stroke Recurrence: A Prospective Cohort Study. Annals Internal Medicine. PubMed Central. US National Library of Medicine <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32422058/>

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Sitwala, P. (2018, September 19) Percutaneous Closure of Patent Foramen Ovale in Patients with Cryptogenic Stroke - An Updated Comprehensive Meta-Analysis

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Washington State Health Care Authority, Health Technology Reviews, 2020

<https://www.hca.wa.gov/about-hca/health-technology-assessment/health-technology-reviews>

Appendix

Policy Number:

Effective: 2/1/2021

Next review: 2/1/2023

Policy type: Enterprise

Author(s): [Authors]

Depts: Health Services

Applicable regulation(s):

Commercial Ops: 1/2022

Government Ops: 2/2022